

<b>DISPATCH</b>		CLASSIFICATION <b>SECRET</b>	PROCESSING ACTION		
TO	Chief of Station, Vienna	X	MARKED FOR INDEXING		
INFO.			NO INDEXING REQUIRED		
FROM	Chief, EE		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING		
SUBJECT	GROOVY REDCOAT LCIMPROVE C Traces on Col. Ferdinand LINHART, E		MICROFILM		
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES					
ACTION: At your discretion					
REFERENCES: A. EAVW-16385, 2 July 1962 B. EAVA-32215, 9 August 1963					
<p>1. We forward traces herein on Col. Ferdinand LINHART, based on the belief expressed in Reference A (which seems correct to us) that he is identical with fnu LINHARDT/LINDHARDT cited in the information on C E. We assign Col. LINHART the cryptonym Identity.</p> <p>2. MAVA-374, 14 October 1947: LINHARDT: Secretary to HELMER. When the new anti-Communist intelligence networks, as proposed by Julius DEUTSCH, go into operation in the SPÖe, they will report to LINHARDT. Secretary GRAF expects such networks can be in operation in four weeks.</p>					
From Salz-KUBARK-Pro-1:					
<p>a. Document 85, 2 February 1948, former Austrian officer corps: Ferdinand LINHART, about 55, was a captain in the IR 6, Krems, in 1938 (Volkswehr). Included in a list of Socialist officers.</p> <p>b. Document 386, 5 July 1948: From conversations in the Interior Ministry over the question of the organization of the future Bundesheer, the former captain in the Austrian Bundesheer Ferdinand LINHART, who belongs to the group of Socialist officers, reported on its strength, makeup, etc.</p>					
Attachment: U/S/C Identity & Op Comment		CONTINUED			
Distribution: 3-COS/Vienna w/ata		DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3028 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008			
CROSS REFERENCE TO		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE		
		GS COPY EAVW-18131	17 APR 1964		
		CLASSIFICATION	GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification		
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c. Information from June 1948, dated 27 August 1948 (Document 8/827), "Unofficial questionnaire from the SPOe side in the framework of the preparation of an Austrian Army": Col. LIENHART, adjutant of Interior Minister HELMER, authoritative expert of the SPOe in national defense matter, sent out a questionnaire in June whose purpose was to establish and record that group of persons from which the basic foundation of the officer and non-commissioned officer corps of a coming Austrian Army could be drawn. The questionnaire contains no indication of the sending organization. Since the questionnaire in individual cases was also addressed to persons who are not registered with the police, good records concerning the personal situation of the former Austrian Army must be available."

d. Document KS-61, August 1948, "Situation in the Police Headquarters in Vienna", source (name unknown) high police official active as a journalist, reliable, good reporter to date: Commenting on the influence of the Police President HOLAUBEK in the building up of the police, it is noted that HOLAUBEK and the right wing of the SPOe chose the OeVP expert Col. fmu TAEUBER to succeed General fmu REDIGER (in a job not further described) rather than the leader of the Socialist police union, fmu SCHABES. "The left wing (of the SPOe) was then satisfied through the assignment of the former Schutzbund leader and lieutenant colonel of the German Army, LINHART, who has functioned until now as a kind of political commissar under Interior Minister HELMER and now has been detailed to the general inspectorate of the Sicherheitswache."

e. Document 8/881, dated 20 September 1948, "Concerning the future national defense minister," date of information end of August 1948: From the Socialist side, the Lt. Col. Ferdinand LINHART, adjutant of Interior Minister HELMER, is named for the post of national defense minister or at least the Socialist state secretary in the national defense ministry. He is about 55 years old, has already served in the Volkswehr, was a captain in Infantry Regiment 6 in Krems in 1938, was taken over by the German Army and promoted to lieutenant colonel. He is allegedly supposed to be named a police lieutenant colonel now, since the new central inspector of the Sicherheitswache with the rank of a police general belongs to the OeVP.

3. From WELA-374, 24 January 1949: Concerning the formation of Austrian Army anti-Soviet organizations and activities in Austria, the records of selected personnel are kept by Lt. Col. LINHART for Minister HELMER and by unnamed police officer for State Secretary GRAFF.

4. From SALZ-KUBARK-PTS-1:

a. Document 9/1505, dated 2 March 1949, information January-February 1949, "Persons actively interested in the preparation of the Austrian Army from officers' groups": "Police Lt. Col. Ferdinand LINHART, attached to Interior Minister HELMER as secretary by the SPOe, SPOe expert for the questions of the coming Army, is currently sending questionnaires to young officers to obtain information about military service and general wishes in case of future use. He is not a Beamter of the Interior Ministry, but an employee of the SPOe. In 1945 he became general inspector of the Vienna Sicherheitswache, but had to be removed upon Russian demand on account of alleged activity in the German Army in Yugoslavia and Russia."

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b. Document 9/1609, 23 March 1949, date of information early March 1949, "Police Lt. Col. LINHART": "The former Socialist officer of the Austrian Army, Ferdinand LINHART, was named police lieutenant colonel on 1 January 1949 and in this rank appointed as successor to the former secretary of Interior Minister HELMER, Ministerial-sekretär Dr. Josef JURKOWITSCH. This position was foreseen in the organization plan of the Ministry; the salary will be paid by the Federal Government. Until now LINHART has been HELMER's secretary for all party matters; he was an employee of the SPOe, although also working in the federal ministry. He remains in both positions. During the war, LINHART was commander of a national defense battalion in Hainburg and was last commander of the defense area (Wehrbezirkskommandant) in Neunkirchen. In between, he was reportedly commander of a POW camp, and it is said that he was named as a war criminal by Yugoslavia on account of this activity. This is also the reason why the Russians demanded and carried out that LINHART, who was named as Inspector General in 1945, was removed again after a short time in office. LINHART himself denies any guilt owing to this activity. Within the SPOe, LINHART is considered as the leading specialist for all military questions, especially for the formation of a new Army. He advocates this organization as a militia. He is continually named by the SPOe as candidate for the position of the national defense minister, or for the post of a state secretary in the ministry in case the minister post falls to the OeVP because of its majority position. LINHART is actively interested in the reconstruction of personal data for the formation of an officer and noncom cadre; he sent out a questionnaire to the group under consideration in June 1948. LINHART is not especially liked by his former and current subordinates. He is occasionally described as haughty and a slave-driver."

c. Document 9/1673, 13 April 1949, DOI April 1949, "Political direction of Police Lt. Col. LINHART": "It is noted, that according to the views of the local informant, LINHART cannot be considered as a representative of the farthest left of the SPOe, as he was described before. The informant considers LINHART as a convinced Socialist, it is true, even Marxist, but believes to be certain that LINHART is absolutely true to the Party and fundamentally rejects splinter tendencies of the kind of Erwin SCHARF. Above all, he has no sympathies for the Communists and is against any tactical combination between SPOe and KPOe. It is also hardly to be assumed that Interior Minister HELMER, who is a typical representative of the labor movement in the SPOe, would have chosen a left radical "Austromarxist" as a secretary, who also has the assignment of handling delicate military and technical security questions."

d. Document 9/1790, dated 16 May 1949, DOI current, "Nationalrat Dr. Bruno PITTERMANN (SPOe)": "Nationalrat Dr. Bruno PITTERMANN is considered the "Grey Eminence" of the Socialist Party . . . At the same time, Dr. PITTERMANN is chief of the secret party intelligence organization of the SPOe." NOTE: (inserted by the reporting officer): "If this allegation, which could not yet be examined, obtains -- for which the credibility of the well-informed reporter speaks -- a side relationship should exist between Dr. PITTERMANN and Police Lt. Col. LINHART, who also is described as chief of the secret party intelligence service of the SPOe. LINHART as secretary of the Interior Minister is supposed to place the main emphasis of his activity upon the support of this in his official character. Certainly his leading participation in the information service of the SPOe is not doubtful."

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5. From MGLA-23, 21 June 1949, titled "ODEUM Interest in Austrian Intelligence Circles", forwarding a report written by Dr. fma SCHNEIDER, ODEUM chief, (UTILITY), entitled "Preparatory Measures for the Future Organization of an Austrian IS under the Predominant Influence of the United States". Under "Brief Notes on the IS Groups operating in Austria", "IS of the Austrian Federal Army", is this note: SPOe: LINHARDT, Ferdinand LINHARDT, age about 55, served with the Austrian "Volkswehr", precursor of the Austrian Federal Army; in 1938, he was a captain of the 6th Inf. Rgt. in Krems, was taken over by the German Army and promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. His last assignment during the war was that of a recruiting district commander in Neunkirchen. He is a member of the Austrian Social Democratic Party and had belonged to the "Republikanischer Schutzbund" (a semi-military organization of the Austrian Social Democrats). In 1948 he became adjutant to Minister of the Interior HELMER, was detached to the Inspectorate General of the Austrian Police (security guard) late in 1948. He is designated by the Social Democratic Party of Austria for the post of the future Minister of National Defense or at least secretary in this ministry."

## 6. From SALZ-KUBARK-Pts-1:

a. Document 9/2276, 28 August 1949, DOI July-August 1949, "Status of the Preparations for the Austrian Army": Lt. Col. Ferdinand LINHART participated on the SPOe side with Interior Minister HELMER and others (including fma LINSBAUER).

b. From the "Kleines Volksblatt", 1 November 1949, "Political Transfer-ZigZag": "One officer LINHART, taken over Wehrmacht status, is working in the secretariat of Interior Minister HELMER; although he never had anything to do with the police, he was activated by HELMER in 1948 as a police lieutenant colonel, against the opposition of officers of the Vienna Sicherheitswache. Now HELMER is pushing the promotion of LINHART to Colonel. Since there are no free positions for police colonels in the Vienna Sicherheitswache, LINHART is supposed to be transferred to the Gendarmerie, in order to be retransferred as a police colonel after his promotion as Gendarmerie colonel. This transfer zigzag is an extremely characteristic example of the personal politics of the SPOe. But this case is especially interesting because the naming of police colonel TAEUBLER to be a police general is made dependent upon LINHART's promotion. Col. TAEUBLER was the most severely disciplined police officer of the Nazi period."

7. From MGLA-890, 5 December 1949 from GROSSBAHN, subject Intelligence Operations in Austria and Southeast Europe: In Austria Lt. Col. Ferdinand LINHART of the Ministry of Interior was listed among the more important SPOe connections of USAGE (later GROSSBAHN). Also listed were Adolf SCHAERF, Bruno PITTERMANN, etc. "Firm connections have also been established with the two party-influenced organizational centers for the future Austrian Army (Bundesheer). The OeVP connection is chiefly represented by Col. FILIPS and the SPOe-line by Oskar MODELHART and Ferdinand LINHART. (From a summary of the GROSSBAHN operation while CATIDE - then ODEUM - was running it.)

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<p>8. From MAVA-4546, 18 January 1950, "The [ ] Complex and the Future Austrian Army IS: "The planning for the future Austrian Army is technically in the hands of the Bi-partisan Military Advisory Committee, composed of State Secretary in the Ministry of Interior Ferdinand GRAF, Nationalrat Alfons GORBACH and ex-Minister Julius RAAB for the OeVP and former Spanish Republican General and Schutzbund leader Julius DEUTSCH, Lower Austrian Landesrat Hans BRACHMANN and Police Lt. Colonel Ferdinand LINHART for the Socialists."</p> <p>9. From SALZ-KUBARK-Pts-1:</p> <p>a. Document P/01185, 15 March 1950, DOI early March 1950, "The LIBERDA Case": "Oberpolizeirat Andreas LIBERDA, who was removed from his position as security director in Lower Austria as a result of Soviet pressure, is about 45-48 years old, a schlosser by profession and only later in the police, a convinced supporter of the SPOe, and personally friendly with Interior Minister HELMER and Lt. Col. LINHART." LIBERDA was removed after growing differences with the Soviets. In 1947 he had replaced Hofrat fnu BEYER as security director.</p> <p>b. Document P/01188, 15 March 1950, (enclosure 12 to MGLA-1705), DOI early March 1950, "Socialist officer group on the coming Army": Anton TAEUBLER, OeVP-associated Inspector General of the Sicherheitswache in Vienna, became a police general on 1 January 1950 and Ferdinand LINHART, SPOe member and secretary-adjutant of Interior Minister Oskar HELMER became a police colonel. It amounted to an open agreement: The OeVP gave its approval to the promotion of LINHART only on the prerequisite of the agreement of the SPOe to the promotion of TAEUBLER and vice versa. Concerning the striking speed of the career of LINHART through the SPOe, it is a matter not only of the personal "protection" of HELMER for one of his closest associates, but rather of a greater connection: LINHART is openly foreseen by the SPOe for a high post in the Austrian Army and must therefore already have an appropriate service rank if the question of the Army at last becomes a fact. The former Bundesheer officers who were already previously Socialists or are close to the SPOe today, make up a closed group and will certainly have an influence extending beyond their number because of their unity of their outlook. This all the more, as the non-Socialist officers possess no common line and also through personal differences and jealousies are in many cases divided among themselves. They therefore can in no case be considered an organized group, while the former Bundesheer officers from the SPOe ranks maintain a permanent feeling among themselves."</p> <p>10. From MGLA-1586, 23 March 1950, a long summary written by GROSSBAHN of his operational activity and contacts in Austria, as he prepared to transfer from ODEUM to KUBARK control: Lt. Col. Ferdinand LINHARD, Austrian Gendarmerie, was one of two personal secretaries of Oskar HELMER (the other was Lt. Col. LINSBAUER). GROSSBAHN claimed LINHART had contact with Bruno PITTERMANN also. GROSSBAHN listed LINHART as one of his prime contacts, and also (as noted below, paragraph 15) as a part of his intelligence group SS. (We are checking to determine what LINHART may have known about the sponsorship of his connection with GROSSBAHN; [ ] , who was in Salzburg and Vienna at the time, guessed that LINHART would have known that he was involved with AIS.)</p>		

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11. From SALZ-KUBARK-Pts-1: Document P/01472, 17 May 1950, DOI first half of May 1950, "Police Col. LINHART transferred to the Police Praesidium": "Police Col. Ferdinand LINHART, Secretary-Adjutant of Interminister Oskar HELMER, has been transferred from the Interior Ministry to the Vienna Polizeipraesidium. This measure has the following background: Col. LINHART is chosen by the SPOe for a high post in the coming Army. So that he may immediately receive the rank of general in the Army, he is supposed to be promoted to police general still before the foundation of the Army. He would then naturally have to maintain his rank in his shift into the Army, and it would not be necessary to negotiate with the OeVP over the position that he should receive in the rank list of the Army. If LINHART were to hold his position in the Interior Ministry, a promotion to police general would hardly be possible, since the position which LINHART is taking over was not a part of the T/O; therefore it will also no longer be occupied. Nothing is known about the new employment of LINHART in the milieu of the Polizeipraesidium; in any case, LINHART (will) keep decisive influence over the direction of his former jobs, particularly of the presidium office in the Interior Ministry, through a representative, Lt. Col. fnu LINSBAUER, who also is close to the SPOe and is an SPOe member."

12. From MGLA-2618, 19 June 1950, information as of the middle of June 1950: reported that Police Col. Ferdinand LINHART, former secretary of Interior Minister HELMER had taken over the functions of security director for Vienna, which position previously had been held by the police president. "In high official circles of the Vienna security authorities, it is conjectured that LINHART is foreseen as the future police president of Vienna, while the current police president, Ing. Josef HOLLAUBECK, would replace the seriously-ill HELMER."

13. From MAVA-6217, 3 August 1950: [ ] (then [ ]) reported that Police Col. Ferdinand LINHARDT (SPOe) was assigned to the Vienna Police President's office, but [ ] did not know the scope of his duties.

14. The cards listing the documents above referenced to Salz-KUBARK-Pts-1 contain the following summary for the period 1945-50 on LINHART: "Former Schutzbundfuehrer. Lt. Col. of the police: 1945 Inspector General of the Sicherheitswache, replaced by fnu REDINGER after the 1945 elections based on Russian objection (on account of alleged activity while in the German Army in Yugoslavia and Russia -- groundless according to LINHART's statements). Responsible for SPOe planning (militia) Austrian Army. From the SPOe detailed to HELMER as secretary, probably leader - at least leading - in SPOe intelligence organization with coordination responsibilities in with the intelligence service of the Socialist International, especially with the exile group in Austria."

15. From MASA-124, 28 December 1950: LINHARD was SS-5 in the SS list of USAGE (GROSSBAHN) informants. (Other lists -- or nets -- of GROSSBAHN were CC, TT, HH, XX, PP; SS appeared to have no reference to the Nazi SS.) "The intelligence group SS covers the area of all Austria with apparently strong connections into Soviet-held territory. All members are Socialists."

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<p>On the list were:</p> <p>SS 1 MODELHART Oskar, see data given under PP 1.</p> <p>SS 2 LINSBAUER, Lt. Col. of Police, party advisor to Minister for Interior Oskar HELMER, acting chief of the Socialist Committee for forming the future Austrian Bundesheer, office Ministry for Interior, Vienna.</p> <p>SS 3 PROBST Otto, Socialist Party Central Secretary, Nationalrat, presently in charge of Socialist Party Intelligence, passes his information on to SS 2; Vienna.</p> <p>SS 4 GEIGER, Party Secretary to police president HOLLAUBEK, office Bundespolizeidirektion Vienna.</p> <p>SS 5 LINHART Ferdinand, Col. of Police, Security Director of Vienna.</p> <p>SS 6 WEISSKIND Josef, Landesrat of Land Salzburg Government.</p> <p>SS 7 HALLINGER Ernst, Landtagsabgeordneter, Land Party Secretary Salzburg.</p> <p>SS 8 ZECHTL Rupert, Nationalrat, Land Party Secretary Tyrol, Innsbruck.</p> <p>16. G-2 files, TWX Mag, C-077, 18 November 1952; a Ferdinand LINHART, born 2 May 1896 in Vienna, lives Vienna IX, Porzellanlgasse 22, I/I/5; present wife: Hermine Barbara nee GIEBEL divorced DIPPERL, born 14 December 1899 in Wolkirndorf. No business address listed.</p> <p>17. From GROSSBAHN memorandum dated 30 April 1953, attached to EASA-1360, 19 May 1953, subject "PP-1's Vienna contacts": As a part of his plans with KUBARK to build a group in the Ministry of Interior, GROSSBAHN had PP-1 traveling frequently to Vienna beginning at an unknown date to sound out the possibilities. "In 1949, PP-1 found the conditions favorable for his Vienna assignment. He first came in touch with Police Colonel LINHART who was then the Socialist representative with the "Arbeitsstab fuer das kuenftige Bundesheer" (a bi-partisan council with government participation). LINHART, because of his stubborn attitude, became soon the target of offense for OeVP, and was therefore removed from the Ministry to Deputy Security Director for Vienna. He still holds this position. He was succeeded by then Lt. Col., now Colonel of Gendarmerie LINSBAUER. The socialist chief representative with the "Arbeitsstab" is at the same time the Socialist chief executive for future Bundesheer affairs, and de facto runs the Socialist side of the "Referat 1 A" of the Praesidium within the Ministry... In cases where Vienna Police Headquarters are needed, PP-1 sees Police Colonel LINHART directly. The latter gives the information either directly or refers PP-1 to Police President's (Josef HOLLAUBEK) party secretary GEIGER, who holds a similar position in Vienna Police Headquarters as LINSBAUER in the Ministry." Salzburg Base traces which accompanied the dispatch:</p>		

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<p>a. G-2 files, V-25602, 9 November 1951, follow up on Theodor IGLSEDER, noted a Maximilian LINHART, retired major, residence Vienna VII, Halbgasse 18, described by people who know him as being very close to the SPOe and in close contact with Gen. Ernst LIEBITZKY and Lt. Col. Theodor IGLSEDER. He works as a minor state official with LIEBITZKY.</p> <p>18. From EAV-1181, 10 December 1953, information dated December 1953, from [ ]: "Preparation for the future Austrian Army is being carried out within the framework of the Gendarmerie training program...The military program is directed by the "Vienna Committee", a group of former officers representing both the OeVP and the SPOe, through a military staff directly subordinate to General Director for Public Safety Wilhelm KRECHLER which is actually located in Pensionsabteilung A of the Finance Ministry. The Vienna Committee, which has no formal organizational status within the government, is composed of four men: Hofrat Emil LIEBITZKY and Regierungsrat Theodor IGLSEDER representing the OeVP, and Regierungsrat Johann LINSBAUER and Polizeioberst Ferdinand LINHART representing the SPOe....About LINHART: He was initially LINSBAUER's superior in the Vienna Committee but has been given a rather insignificant post as chief of Magistratsabteilung 62 in the Vienna Security Directorate and apparently is quite satisfied to remain there."</p> <p>19. From a PRQ Part I on Col. Johann Friedrich Emil LINSBAUER, DPOB 4 June 1894 in Korneuburg, Austria, dated 2 March 1954 and prepared at Headquarters: "In 1950, LINSBAUER was a deputy to Lt. Col. Ferdinand LINHART of the Austrian Police...." (No document reference.)</p> <p>20. From EAVA-6182, 9 March 1954, source [ ]: During a discussion of the change in LINSBAUER's regime at Abteilung 5/Sch., [ ] mentioned that some of his information on LINSBAUER had been received from fnu KERNMAIER (clearly Friedrich KERNMEIER). KERNMAIER had a falling-out with LINSBAUER, whose aide he was until about July 1953, because, according to KERNMEIER, LINSBAUER thought KERNMAIER's loyalty still lay with LINSBAUER's predecessor, LIEBITSKY. "KERNMAIER still maintains close personal connections with Polizeioberst Ferdinand LINHART, whom he likes and respects, and whom he allegedly considers far superior in ability to LINSBAUER." (VIM-8797).</p> <p>21. From EAVA-9322, 3 January 1955, from [ ]: VIM-8174, 26 January 1954, from a meeting on 15 January 1954; LINSBAUER began his new duties at the beginning of the year and is now located with the rest of the Gendarmerie planning staff in the Rennweg Kaserne. His position on HELMER's staff may be taken by Col. Ferdinand LINHART, his predecessor." VIM-8175, 26 January 1954, from a meeting on 18 January 1954: Col. Ferdinand LINHART has not yet replaced LINSBAUER, and some doubt exists whether he will; LINHART did not have a particularly successful term when he held the job as LINSBAUER's predecessor.</p> <p>22. From EAVA-9922, 7 March 1955, from [ ]: VIM-13002, 2 February 1955: "Polizeioberst Ferdinand LINHART, alternate SPOe representative on the Wiener Komitee (and the person who replaced Gendarmerie-Oberst Johann LINSBAUER in December 1953 as secretary to Interior Minister HELMER), is believed by [ ] to be a logical candidate to succeed LINSBAUER as head of Abteilung 5/Sch, should LINSBAUER's illness prove permanently incapacitating ("Managerkrankheit"), despite LINHART's rather disinterested attitude toward the Gendarmerie program</p>		
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<p>at present." From VIM-13006, 3 February 1955: The Wiener Komitee meets only on special occasions. LINHART attended a recent meeting, but LINSBAUER was sick and absent. From VIM-13141, 18 February 1955: On 5 February 1955 the <u>Volksstimme</u> and the <u>Oesterreichische Zeitung</u> carried a letter of Johann KOPLENIG, KPOe chairman and deputy in the Nationalrat, on Austrian remilitarization, repeating old items but also listing the names of Austrian officials associated with the program. The letter devoted attention to Polizeioberst Ferdinand LINHART, whom it described as in charge of the secret registration of former Wehrmacht members.</p> <p>23. From EAV-2435, 18 March 1955, information which [ ] got from a talk with Hofrat Emil LIEBITSKY, head of Pensionsabteilung A and of the Vienna Committee which directed the military Gendarmerie: LIEBITSKY expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the work performed by Abteilung 5/Sch, Ministry of Interior, and had recommended that GRENSURE-1 be made the head. LEIBITSKY wanted to eliminate all political appointees in Abt. 5/Sch "and make it more of a professional military staff, subordinate to a revived Vienna Committee which would formulate military policy and transmit it to the professional military men." The four members of the Vienna Committee are LIEBITSKY, Johann LINSBAUER, Theodor IGLSEDER and Ferdinand LINHART.</p> <p>24. From EAV-2679, 24 May 1955, source [ ] date of information May 1955: The SPOe had started preparations for the establishment of an Austrian Army and a parliamentary enactment concerning military service. Its special committee on military matters included, as Chairman, Interior Minister HELMER; Deputy, Vice Chancellor Dr. Adolf SCHAERF, etc. The committee had a commission of 12 professional military men attached to it. The chairman of the professional group was Col. Johann LINSBAUER, and his deputy was Police. Col. Ferdinand LINHART.</p> <p>25. From EAVA-12375, 28 November 1955, VIM-15606, source [ ] Reporting details on recent Socialist appointees to the Austrian Bundesheer: Police Colonel Ferdinand LINHART (Vienna IX, Prozellangasse 22), who is slated to take over the <u>Herresergaenzungsstelle</u>, has refused to accept an army commission but is willing to assume his new responsibilities on TDY from the police. It appears that LINHART's chances of becoming a police general in the near future are extremely good, whereas he is not likely ever to attain this rank in the armed forces. [ ] obtained this information during a recent conversation with Dr. STEINWENDER, personal secretary of Vice Chancellor SCHAERF.</p> <p>26. Our operational comments on LINHART are with the Identity.</p>		
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U/S/C Attachment to EAVW-18131  
dated 9 April 1964

IDENTITY: GRLURCH

Operational Comment:

If he still lives, GRLURCH is an old man now. It seems doubtful that he is still in a position which the GRU could usefully exploit, but ( ) should be a good source on what he is doing. We would be inclined to put GRLURCH down as someone to be interviewed directly, given a suitable cover and pretext, (possibly a student interested in the organization of the post-war Austrian Army and GRLURCH's role in it, or an appropriate ODIBEX angle). But a key figure to investigate further before considering an approach to GRLURCH would be ( ), whose connections seem to extend to several of the ( ) personalities.

**SECRET**

